Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

eleven o'clock the comparisons were made by listening to both sounders—one through the telephone-receiver, the other in the telephone, both beside the observer. The sounders beat very nearly together, but it was thought that the Washington clock beat about $0^s.05$ after our own clock.

At twelve the two clocks were compared upon a chronograph—the observer in the telephone booth hearing only the beats of the Washington clock and recording them by breaking an electric circuit connected with the chronograph. The chronograph-sheet was read later, and for a series of twenty consecutive records showed the Washington clock to beat $+ 0^s.047$ later than our own.

It is proposed by the Naval Observatory to send out such signals each New Year, and no doubt, as people become familiar with the custom, a great deal of interest will be taken in the matter.

Note on Comet Brooks.

My observations of this interesting short-period comet from the date of its rediscovery, August 18, 1903, to October 24, 1903, are published in *Lick Observatory Bulletin,* No. 49. During this period the comet's brightness diminished rapidly, so that on the last date it was very difficult to make measures of it even with the great telescope.

Stormy weather and moonlight prevented further observations until December 10th, when it was found that a marked change had taken place in the comet's appearance. It was brighter than it had been when first observed in August, and had developed a nuclear condensation that was almost sharp enough to be called stellar. As the comet's distance from the Earth had meanwhile increased by nearly seventy millions of miles, this change must be credited to the internal activity of the comet, doubtless due to its passage through perihelion early in December.

An observation secured on January 15, 1904, shows that the comet will probably remain visible until March, if weather conditions are favorable.

R. G. Aitken.

January 19, 1904.